

FIG. 1

THE PRACTICE OF SURGICAL PATHOLOGY Conventional Pathway From Surgery to Tissue Diagnosis

DAY 1

Surgery → "grossing" → batching of specimens → batched
specimens input into processor → overnight processing

DAY 2

Batched specimens output from processor → block →
microtomy → H&E stain → diagnosis

INTERVAL OF TIME FROM SURGERY TO
DIAGNOSIS: >22 HOURS

FIG. 2

THE PRACTICE OF SURGICAL PATHOLOGY Continuous Throughput Method-Pathway From Surgery to Tissue Diagnosis

DAY 1

Surgery → "grossing" → continuous every 15 min specimens input
into 45 min processing system → continuous every 15 min output
of specimens from system → block → microtomy → H&E stain →
diagnosis

INTERVAL OF TIME FROM SURGERY TO
DIAGNOSIS: <2 HOURS

FIG. 4

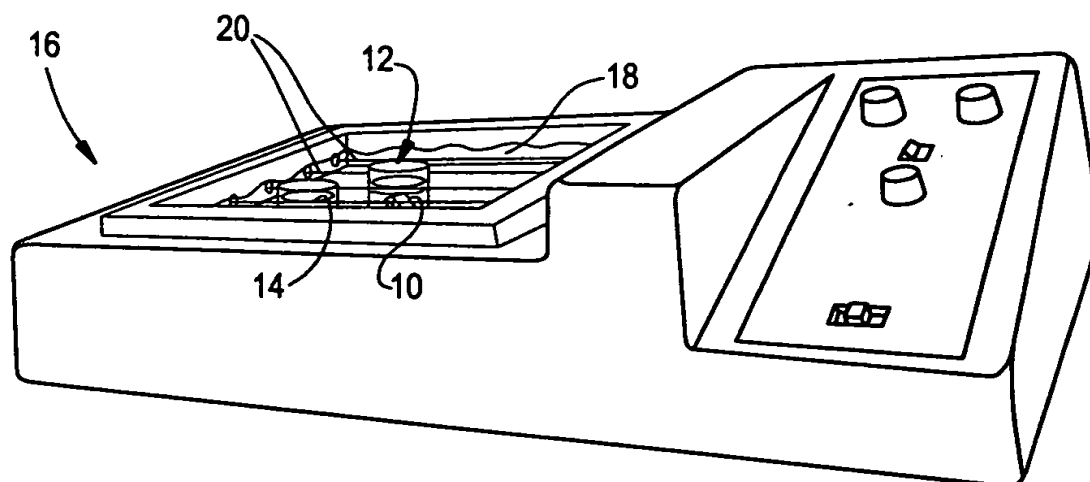


FIG. 5

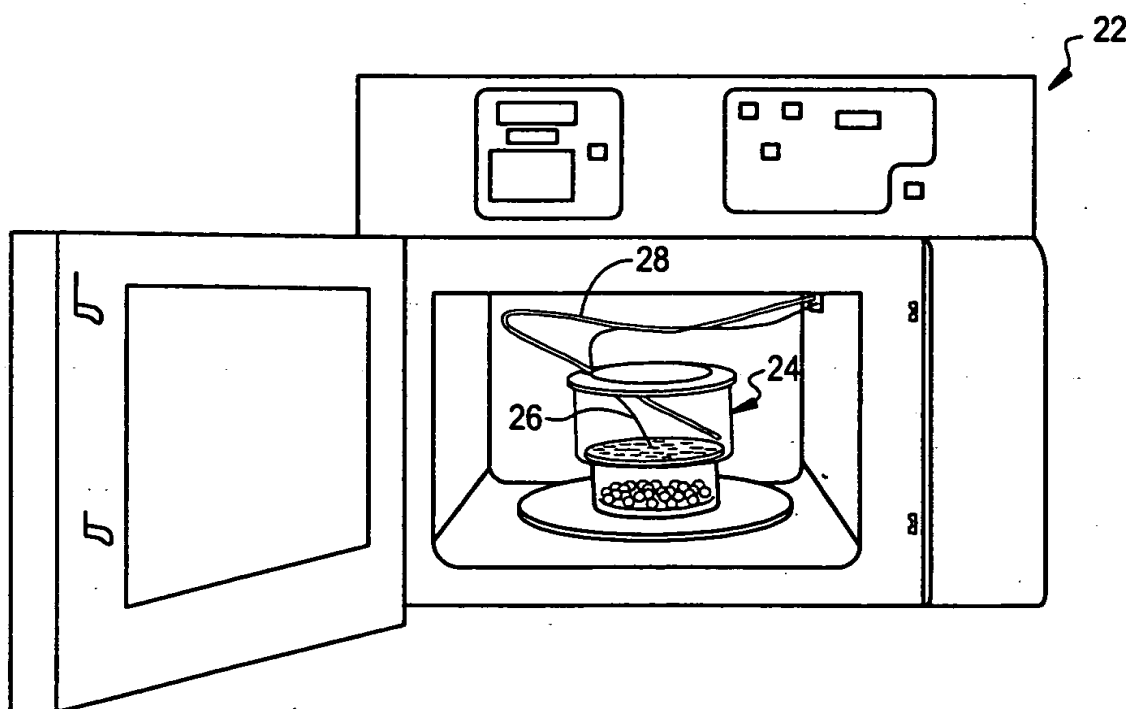


FIG. 6

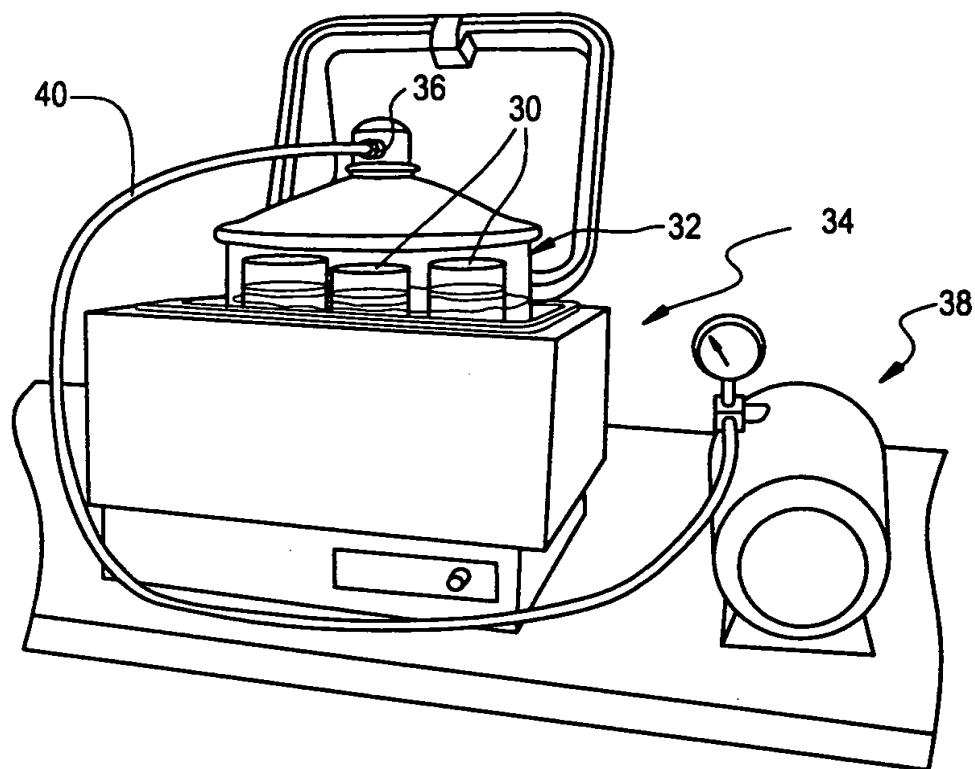
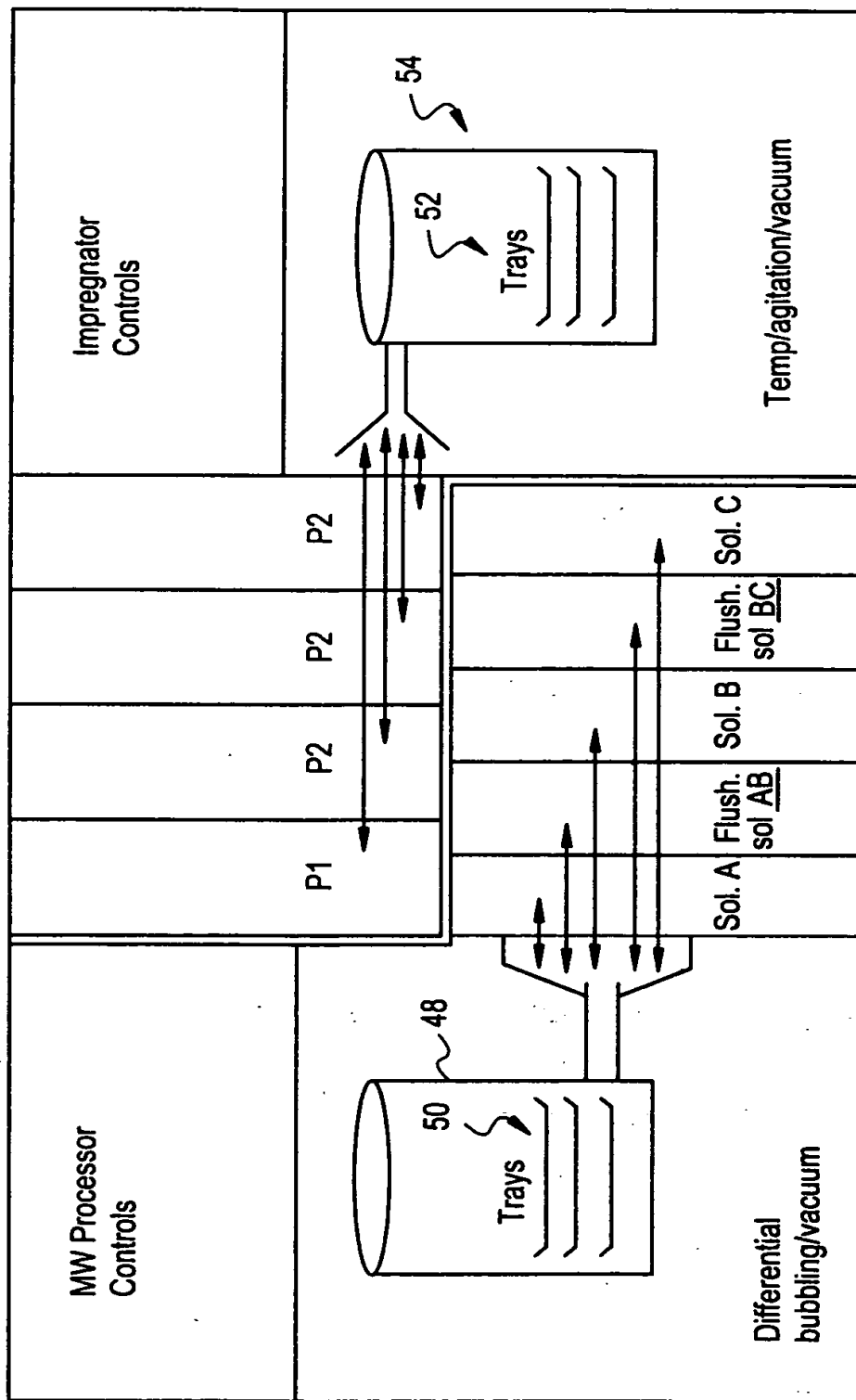


FIG. 7

42



46

44

Fig 8 A

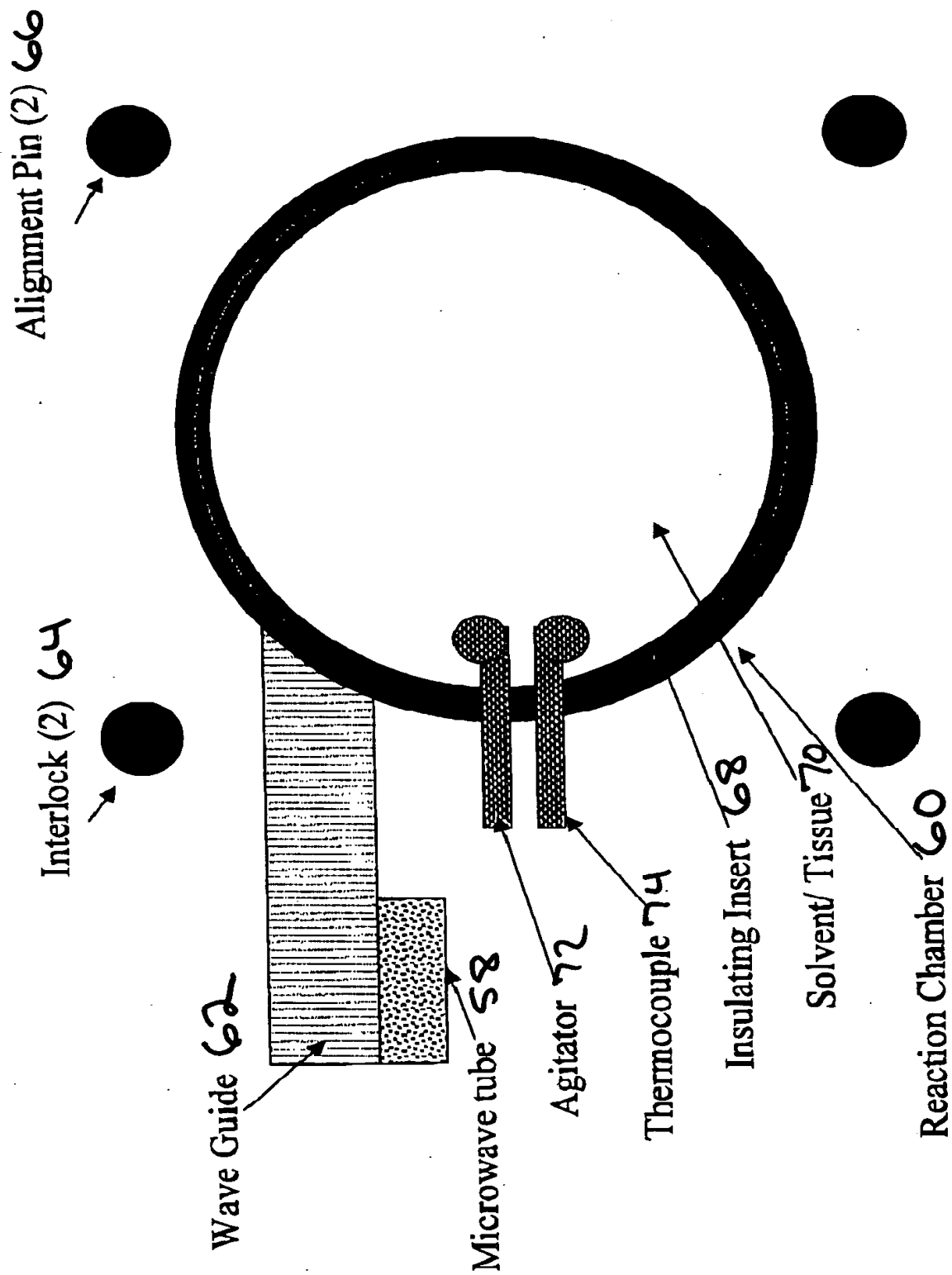


Fig 8 B

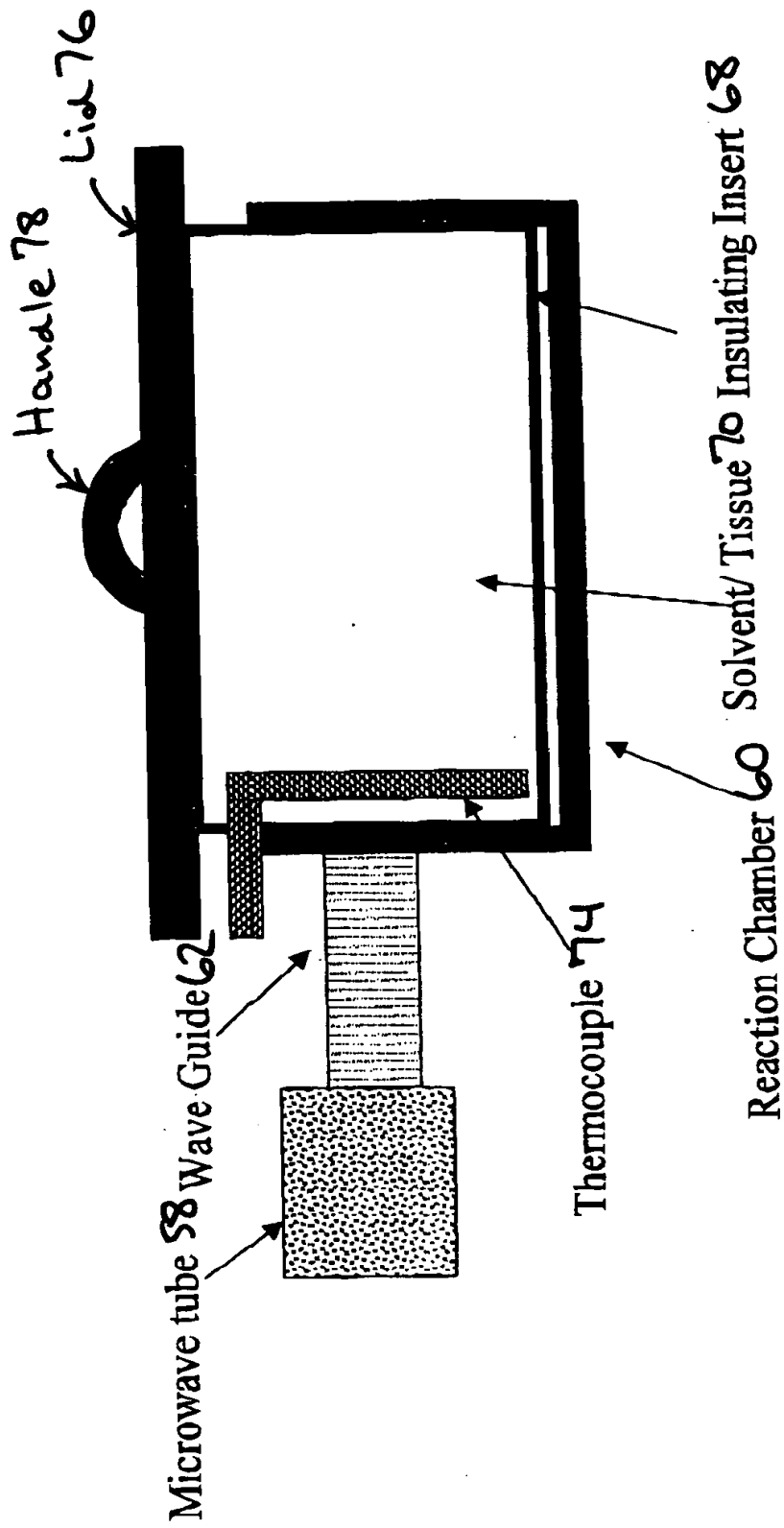


Fig 8 C

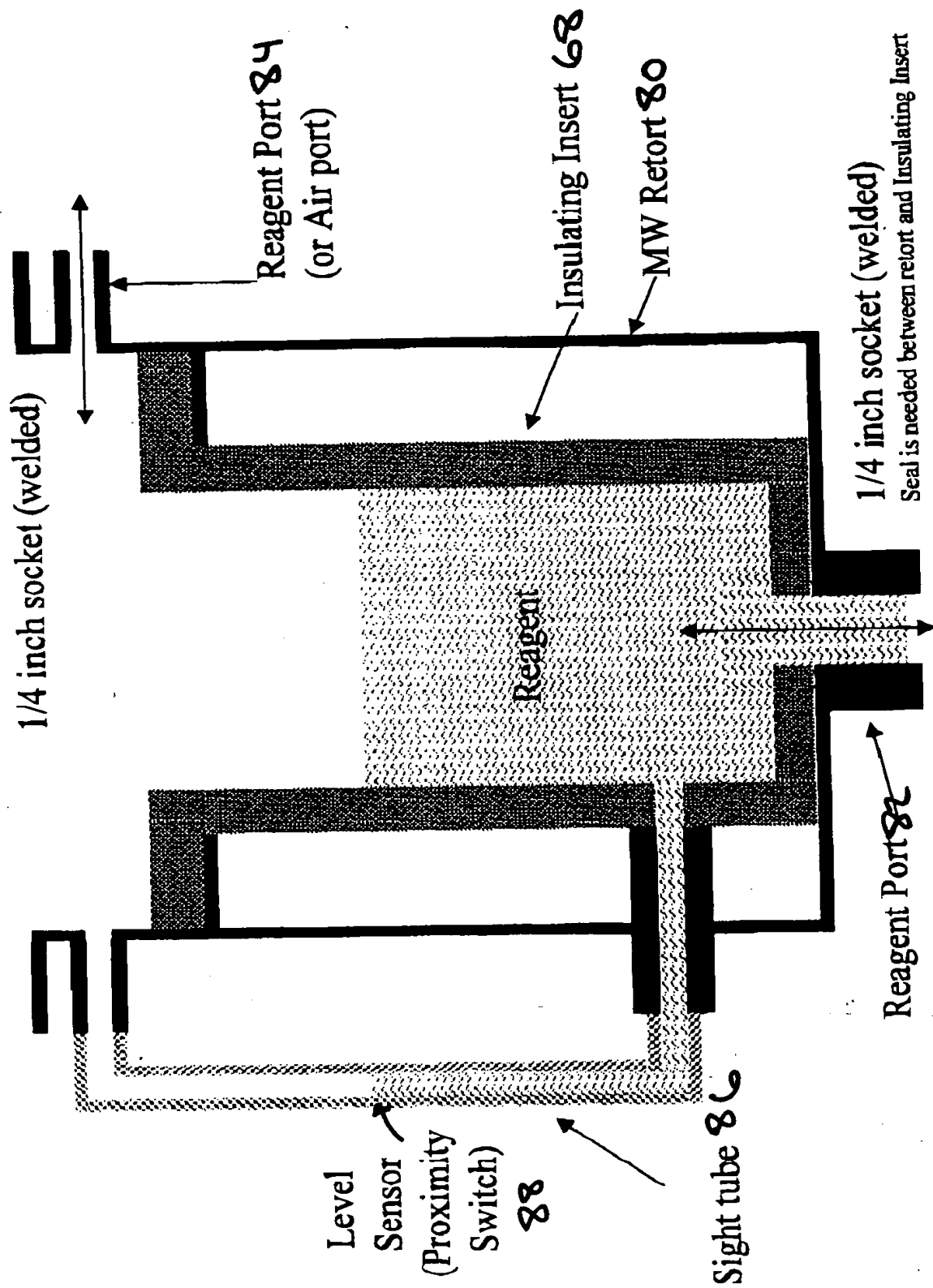


Fig. 9 is a schematic diagram of a microwave power source system. The system includes a main power source, a variable current source, a power transformer, a rectifier, a capacitor, an antenna, and a heater transformer. The main power source is connected to the power transformer, which is connected to the rectifier. The rectifier is connected to the capacitor, which is connected to the antenna. The variable current source is connected to the power transformer, which is connected to the heater transformer. The heater transformer is connected to the antenna.

Fig 9

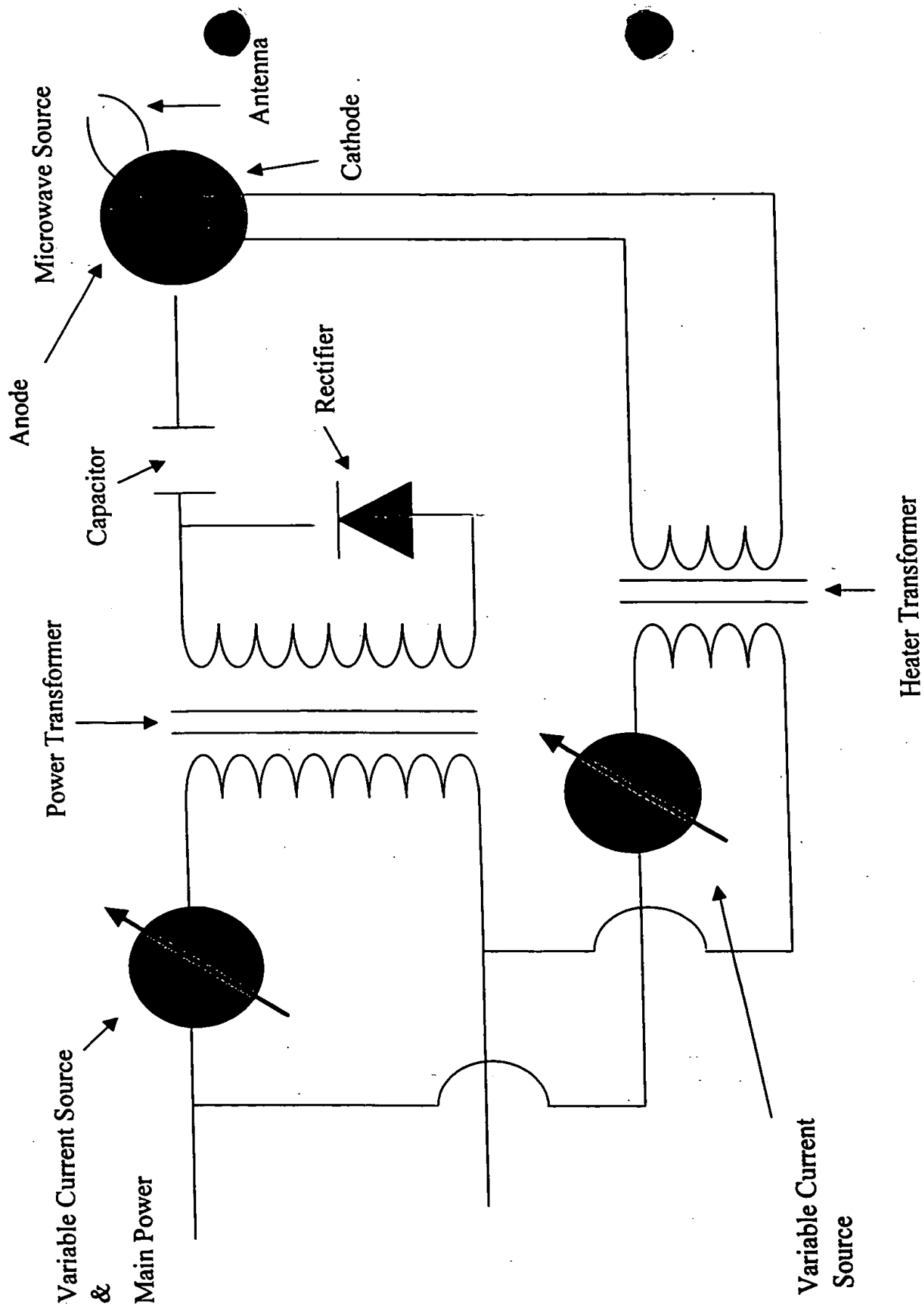


Fig 10

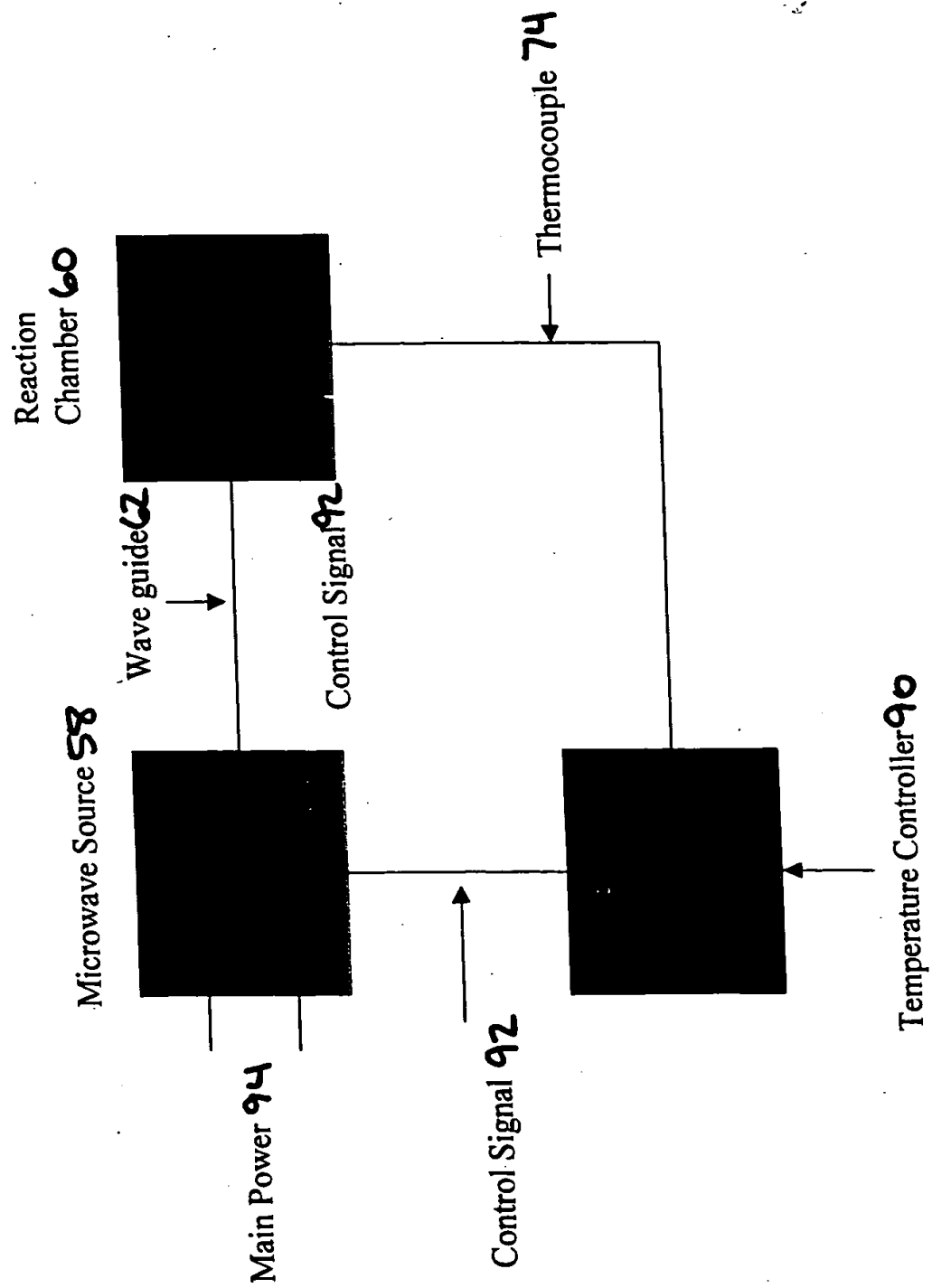


Fig 11
Impregnation Station

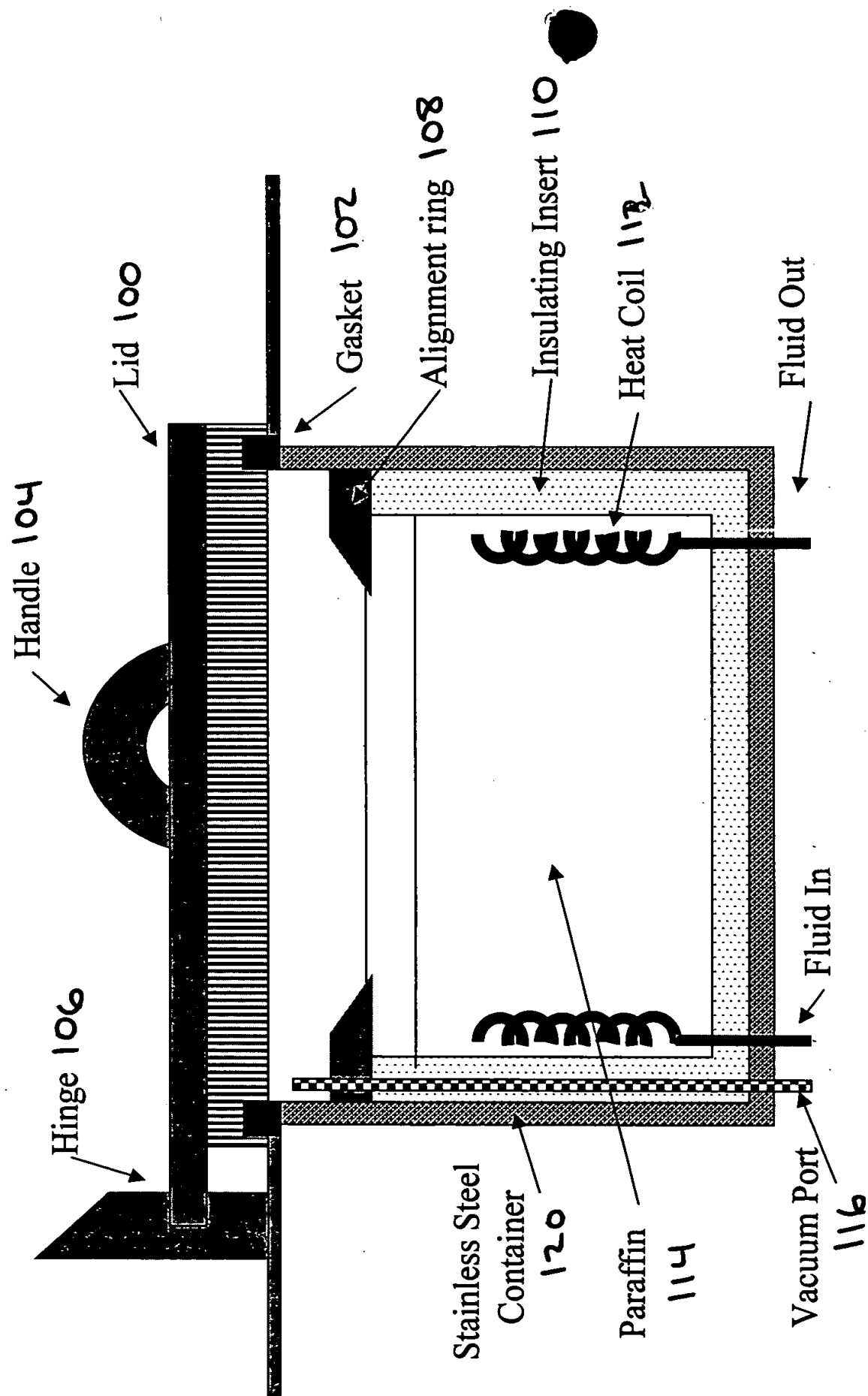


Fig 12

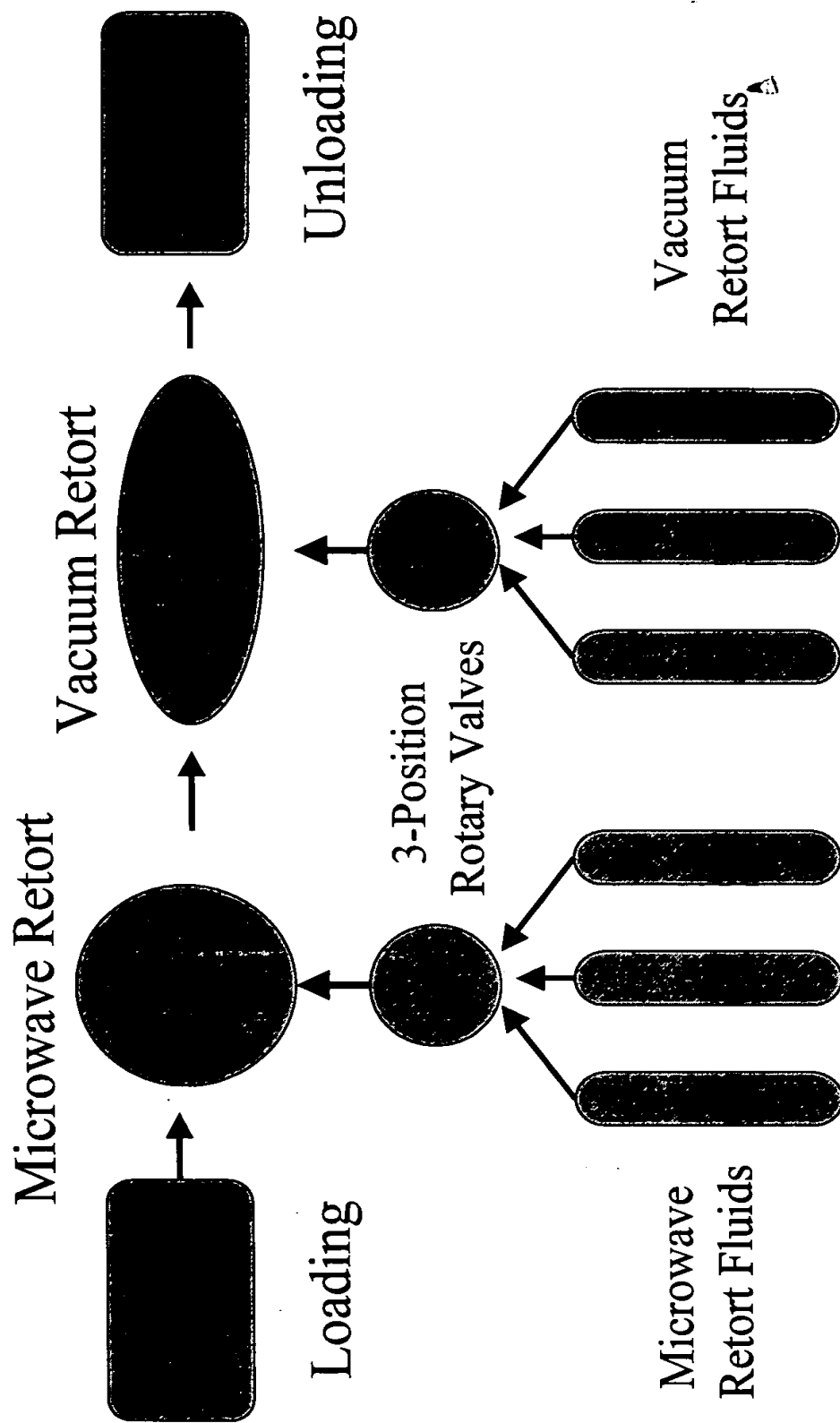


Fig 13

